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What's in a Name.—Notwithstanding the claim of the great poet that "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," the people of the town of Sterrett, Okla., seem to have been thoroughly impressed with the idea that the name of a railroad station is a very important matter. At and prior to the time the town was laid out the station was called "Cale," but the postoffice department refused to give the same name to the town, because of the existence of two other Cales in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and selected the name "Sterrett" for the postoffice. The citizens subsequently tried to induce the railroad to give up the name of Cale and adopt Sterrett for the station. This they refused to do because of another station called Sterrett a little on down the line in Texas. Finally an appeal was taken to the corporation commission, which ordered the railroad company to make the change desired. It then appealed to the Oklahoma Supreme Court. Its decision is reported in *Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. v. State*, 106 Pacific Reporter, 858. On the one side it was claimed that freight shipments destined for the people of Sterrett were being sent to one of the other Cales, that the town had been advertised under the name "Sterrett," that the bank there located had been incorporated under that name, and that a change to any other name would now cause great loss and inconvenience, while the retention of one name for the town and another for the railway station was also very undesirable. On the other hand, the railroad company alleged that to change the name of its station so as to be the same as the Texas town of Sterrett would also cause great trouble; that freight agents would be continually billing freight meant for one to the other, and unattended lady passengers bound for the Texas metropolis would be deceived by calling the same name in Oklahoma, and would perhaps disembark at night at that station with no friends to meet them. The court, realizing the trouble of both parties reverses the decision of the corporation commission, with the suggestion that a new name be agreed upon.

Persons Presumed to Look and Listen at Crossings.—In a rather remarkable decision by the supreme court of the United States in *Baltimore & Potomac R. Co. v. Landrigan*, 191 U. S. 461, it was held that as love of life on the part of individuals is presumed, it is no error to instruct the jury that in the absence of evidence to the contrary, there is a presumption that the deceased stopped, looked and listened in an action to recover damages for death at a railroad crossing. The presumption that persons do not recklessly expose themselves to danger, but that they exercised proper care to avoid it, is founded on a law of nature. The court said: "We know of no more universal instinct than that of self-preservation—none that so insistently urges to care against injury. It has its motives to exercise in the fear of pain, maiming and death."